



DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel X.

ZATURDAG den 9den MAAKT, 1822.

N. 10.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgen uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, Drukker voor Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.

Den 5den Maart 1822.

WAARSCHOUWING.

NAARDIEN er nog verscheidene Loten voor handen zyn, waarvan de houders voor de Eerste Klas der gecollecteerd wordende Lotery, niet gefourneerd hebben voor de Tweede Klas, worden die genen welke daar aan nog niet hebben voldaan, tot dat einde opgeroepen, terwyl aan het geëerde publiek wordt kennis gegeven, dat in geval de houders van zoodanige Loten ingebreken mogten blyven te fourneren, dezelve als dan na den 18den dezer maand verkocht zullen worden, zonder dat de houders tegenwoordig daar op eenige aanspraak zullen kunnen maken, als tot het nemen van dezen maat rege lzelvs aanleiding gegeven te hebben.

De Directeur van de Curaçaosche Lotery,
S. S. DELVALLE.

WAARSCHOUWING.

DE Raad Fiscaal dezes en onderhoorige Eilanden uit de ontfangene rapporten, ontwaar geworden zynde, dat zich des nachts veel Negerlaven, Mulatten, vrye en onvryen onder de Galleryen der Huizen in de stad, en mede onder afdaken buiten dezelve ophouden, 't welk gelegenheid oplevert tot diefstallen en onveiligheid der wegen, zo is het dat by deze, alle meesters van slaven worden geadhorterd, om hunne slaven by nacht zo veel doenlyk in of by huis te houden, en niet te permitteren, dat zich van hunne meesters woning absenteren, zynde de noodige orders gesteld, om gezegde galleryen en afdaken door de Politie te doen visiteren, en alle daaronder gevonde wordende Negerl, Mulatten, en verdere gemeene vrylieden opteligen, en ter Fiscalaat over te brengen, zullen de de meesters verplicht zyn, voor 't sluiten en ontsluiten te betalen, onverminderd de lyfelyke correctie der slaven zelve naar bevind van zaken, terwyl de vrye Negerl en Mulatten aan dezelfde betaling en straffen voor hun persoon zullen onderworpen zyn.—En is voorts de Politie wel serieus gelast, op alle attroupementen by avond of nacht te letten, en dezelve te doen uit eengaan, des noods met de sterke hand.

De Raad Fiscaal voornoemd.
RAMMELMAN ELSEVIER.
Fiscalaat den 23ten February 1822.

WAARSCHOUWING.

DE Raad Fiscaal dezes en onderhoorige Eilanden, in 't zekere onderrigt dat niettegenstaande het bepaalde deswegens by Publicatie van den 27sten January 1807, onder de hand beleeningen geschied tegen de interest van zes Stuivers of een Reaal per Johannis a'maands, terwyl in geen geval meer rente dan 1 ten honderd per maand mag genoomen worden, en dit echter bedraagt 1. per negentig.

Waarschouwd elk en een ieder die zulks mogt aangaan, om zich van 't neemen dezer verboden interesse te abstinereen, zullende tegen de contraventeurs strengelyk ingevolge gemelde publicatie worden geprocedeert, namslyk tot de voldoening der drie dubbelde waarde, der goederen in Cas van verpanding, en onverminderd de actie van nulliteit van de obligatie zelve; blyvende hierby mede geinbaereert de ordonnantie op het segul d. d. 23sten Augustus 1820, art. 22, op het houden van lombard of pandjes huis bepaald.

RAMMELMAN ELSEVIER.
Fiscalaat den 27sten February 1822.

Den 1sten Maart 1822.

KENNISGEVING.

DE ondergeteekende neemt zich dese gelegenheid te baat zyne vrienden en het publiek bekend te maken, dat hy van voornemen is, met den 31sten dezer, de UNION HOTEL op te geven; en neemt de vryheid zyne ongeveinsde en erkentelyke dankbetuigingen aanbieden, voor de genotene liberale ondersteuning, sedert by het bovengemelde etablissement geopend heeft. Allen den genen, die van hem iets te vorderen hebben, worden eerbiediglyk verzocht, hunne rekening ter geredelyke afmaking in te zenden; en den genen, die aan hem schuldig zyn worden verzocht, binnen den loop dezer maand te komen voldoen, aangezien de nog by het einde van dien tyd openstaande rekeningen, sonder aanzien van persoon, in de handen van een' Procureur ter onverwylde invordering zullen gesteld worden.

JOSIAH THOMPSON.

Para vender en la Imprenta.
LETRAS DE CAMBIO, y CONOCIMIENTOS, en la lengua Española.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 8sten Maart 1822.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Welgedien Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 15, en
De Ronde Broden 16 oncen.

Op poene als by publicatie is gestatueerd.
Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Den 15den February 1822.

DE ondergeteekende weder versche en goede Medicamenten uit het Moederland en Noord Amerika ontvangen hebbende, geeft hier van kennis, en recomandeert zich verders in de gunst der respectabele Inwoners dezes Eilands.

Wyders is by hem te bekoomen:
Gedroogde Pruimen.
Kandy Zuiker.
Jopen Bier, in halver en kwart fleschjes.
B—Rom
Beste Witte Wyn Azyn.
Goede Zwarte Inkt.
Corenten.
Peperment Koekjes.
Opodeldoc uit Engeland.
Maag Elixter.
Zuig Glazen.
Guitaren en Viool Snaren, &c. &c. &c.

C. A. ZEPPEFELDT.

March 1, 1822.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned embraces this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has it in contemplation to close the UNION HOTEL on the 31st inst. and begs leave to return his unfeigned and grateful thanks for the very liberal share of patronage he has received since he opened the above Establishment. All persons having any demands against him are respectfully requested to send in the same for immediate liquidation; and those who are indebted to him are required to come to a settlement within the course of the present month, otherwise such debts as are outstanding at the expiration of that time, will, without respect of persons, be delivered into the hands of an Attorney to be sued for without delay.

JOSIAH THOMPSON.

Blanks for Sale At the Printing-Office.

Bills of Exchange, in Dutch, English and Spanish.
Bills of Lading, in Dutch, English, Spanish and French.
Prices Current in Dutch and English.

PUBLICATIE.

INSTRUCTIE voor de Onder-agenten van Politie op het Eiland Curaçao.

Art. 1.—De Onder-agenten van Politie zyn, amts halve, gelast en geautoriseerd tot het maintaineren der rust op de wegen en straten; zy zullen op alle onstuimigheden die op de zelve, zoo mede in de publieke Drankhuizen bedreven worden, acht geven en alle vechterijen met de daad beletten en die genen welke hen mogten tegenstaan, bedreigen of uitschelden, ter Fiscalaat op brengen.—Zoo ook die genen apprehenderen welke zy in flagrante delicti van diefstal, moord of andere grove misdaden betrappen.

Art. 2.—Zy zullen echter, in geen geval tegen blanke ingezetenen eenige dadelykheid plegen, ten zy in cas van resistentie, en dan nog met de uiterste moderatie; terwyl het hun ook verboden is om vrye lieden van de kleur en vrye negers, zonder voorgaande waarschouwing en als aan dezelve gehoorzaamd wordt, lyffelyk te cor-

rigeren, en dan nog zorgende zulks niet aan decente personen te doen.

Art. 3.—Zy zyn speciaal gelast om op alle sluikeryen of verkortingen van 'slands middelen te surveilleren en van hunne bevinding dadelyk ter Fiscalaat rapport te doen.

Art. 4.—Zy zullen alle vreemde varens gezellen die na besloten tyd op de straten of wegen gevonden worden, conform het 13de artikel van het haven reglement, apprehenderen en ter Fiscalaat opbrengen; maar geene ingezetenen, dan alleen in geval by art. 1. bepaald.

Art. 5.—Zy zullen zorg dragen voor het schoonhouden der straten en toezien dat geene goten, welke tot afleiding van 't water dienen, gevuld of gestopt worden; en in een woord voor de openbare reinheid der wegen en passagien waken; voorts nog toezien dat de wetten bepalingen en verordeningen rakende de Politie des eilands niet worden overtreden.

Art. 6.—Zy zullen zich in geenerhande manier met de wacht of patrouilles der schutterij of van het garnisoen imiten; of, wanneer dezelve tot adistentie geroepen zyn, daarmede melleren, of zich in de huizen waar zy zich bevinden begeven, onder pretext van reclamen of anderzins. Zy zullen echter bevoegd en zelfs verplicht zyn, in cas van nood, de hulp van de onderscheidene wachten in naam der hooge overheid te verzoeken, in welk geval zy zich met de zaak niet verder zullen hebben te bemoeijen dan voor zoo ver hunnen dienst mogt vereischt en gevraagd worden.

Art. 7.—In geen geval hoegenaamd zal het aan hen geoorloofd zyn eenige afsmakingen van boeten of anderzins te doen, of deswege om eet of drinkwaren voor zich zelve of de hunnen te transigeren, op poene van cassatie.

Art. 8.—Zy staan onder de onmiddelyke order van den Raad Fiscaal, aan dewelken zy alle gehoorzaamheid en respect verschuldigd zyn: by denzelven zullen de wachten en patrouilles by hen te houden en te maken worden geregeld.

Art. 9.—Zy zyn gehouden en verplicht den onder schout als hun opperhoofd respect te bewyzen, en alle zyne orders promptelyk en stiptelyk natekomen, en hem van al het voorgevallene naauwkeurig rapport te doen; denzelven voorts te assisteren in de waarneming zynr bediening voor zoo ver dit de Politie regardeert.

Art 10.—Alle kwestien die deswege met gemelden onderschout mogten opkomen of onder de agenten zelve komen voortevallen, zullen door den Raad Fiscaal worden getermineerd en gedeceideerd, zonder eenig wederzeggen.

Art. 11.—De Raad Fiscaal is geautoriseerd om, in voorkomende gelegenheden, by pligtverzuim of anderzins, de onder-agenten te corrigeren met arrest of suspensie en zelfs ontslag in hunnen post; dit laatste echter niet dan met prealabele approbatie van den Gouverneur, aan wien ook kennis van de suspensie moet worden gegeven.

Aldus gearresteerd door den Gouverneur en Raden van Politie op Curaçao den 19den February 1822.

(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.

Ter Ordonnantie van dezelve,

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad, den 21sten der bovengemelde maand February.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

land en de Zuster Kolonie op wien uwe zorgen zal overgaan. Den vader der weduwen en wesen waarop de Kamer haar geheel vertrouwen in hare zwakke pogingen vestigt, bestuure daartoe uwe daden en verleen U H. E. Gest. in allen die U dierbaar zyn, zyn Goddelyke bescherming.

(Gefeeënd door de Leden der Wees, Onbeheerde en desolate Boedelkamer te St. Eustatius.)

St. Eustatius den 26sten January 1822.

MEDEGEDEELD.

Uit het Journaal van een Reiziger.

No. 1.

Er bestaan weinige stand plaatsen die innemender en schooner zyn dan die der stad van Caracas. Liggende onder den invloed van eene verzengende zon, derzelver verhevenen stand, twee duizend roeten boven de oppervlakte van den oceaan, beschermt dezelve van deze brandende temperatuur, welke de andere min verhevene plaatsen onder dezelfde breedte zeer doet gevoelen, en stelt dezelve in staat om van diezelfde zon, de middelen te leenen, om derzelver velden, met nooit te verweikene groen te kleeden, en verrijkt derzelver grond met de kostbaarste en overvloedige voortbrengsels. Ten noorden der stad verheft de Silla de Caracas derzelver majesteus hoofd in de hoogte, doorboorende de rondom derzelven dryvende wolken, maar derzelver kruin blijft onverduisterd en glinsterende met de vroegste en laatste stralen der rysende en dalende zon. Ten oosten strekt zich het vruchtbare dal van Chagua, bestrooid met talryke dorpen, en eene platte vlakke van vruchtbare *haciendas*. Zuidelyk ryzen de als het ware door kunst gevormde heuvelen van Guayra, welke tot aan hunne hooge toppen met het rijkste groen gekroond zyn, terwijl in eene verwarde vertooning van berg en dal het gezigt ten westen eindigt. De stad zelve gebouwd zynde op eenen oneffen grond, bestaat eene groote ruimte, door derzelver beken bewaterd, welke de inwoners gezonde uitspoening en gemakken verschaffen, vormt ten dezer dage een getuigenis van ruisen en verbeteringen, huisen, kloosters, torens, gedeeltelyk geheel en gedeeltelyk in verval. Zoodanig was de droevige uitwerking van de nooit te vergetene aardbeving van 1812, die gevolgd werd door een langdurigen en bloedigen burger oorlog.

Algemeen beschouwd, en aangemoedigd door vooruitzichten in de toekomst, levert dit gewest eenen overvloedigen schat van alle standen des levens op.

Voor den landbouw en natuurkundige wetenschap, vult men hier een reus van werkzaamheid open, ten dienste der natuurbelangen, behorende tot het vak zyner navorsching. Tusschen den verhevenen boom welke het dal overschaduwet en het bloempje in de vallei welke derzelver hoofd op het gebied van de Zephyr buigt bevinden zich een onoemelyke aantal ongezochte kruiden en verheidenheid van planten en struiken, en waarvan velen gewisselyk door eene wyze voorzichtigheid bestemd zyn, om de toekomstige behoefte te gemoet te komen en zelfs de bestaande te verhelpen. Daar is geen plek gronds dor of zonder bekoorlykheid voor den plant kennen. Noch is het dieren of bergstoffelyk ryk minder overvloediglyk voorzien, in dit befaamde land; en schoon men veel aan Humboldt's roem verschuldigd is, voor zyne ontdekkingen en het naar waarde schatten van derzelver rijkdommen, zal het onderzoek van hem, die thans derzelver plaatsen en deugden wil navorschen en bevestigen, steeds geen onzichtbaar naam op de lyst der geleerden by voegen.

De man van beroep, den kunstenaar en handwerkman zulpe de vermenigvuldigen de behoeftens van eene aangroeyende bevolking gemakken en bevordering verschaffen, welke de veel voorzienig staat van andere gewesten hunner vlyt moet weigeren. Boven al zal de landbouwer in de vruchtbaarheid des gronds de gunstige gesteldheid der gewesten vinden, en in het plaatselyke voordeel, bekwaam voor de hoogste verbetering, aanprikkeling voor yver en onderneming, welke niet te hoog kan geschat worden. Indien by deze overwegingen gevoegd wordt, dat het belang en staatkunde van het nieuwe gouvernement mede brengt, om by persoonen nysverheid, en algemeene yver in kunsten en wetenschappen aan te moedigen, wie zal dan ontkennen, de voordeelen, welke aangeboden zullen worden in dit gedeelte van Zuid Amerika.

Begunstigd tevens, zal, voor den wysgeer van het menschelyke gemoed, de beschouwing van een nieuw volk zyn, welke de onkunde en innerlyke onderdrukking, waarin by geloof en geweld hen lang geboeid hadden ontdooit, en dat derzelver rang onder de volkeren der aarde als verlichte vrye mensen aanmatigt. De trage gewyze ontwikkeling, de vermeerderende voortgang van zoodanig eene veerkracht van een volk, de vervanging van hunne oude vooroordeelen, door eene nieuwe en gunstigere order van zaken, kan niet dan ieder menschenvriend, hierin een groot belang doen stellen.

Laastelyk, moet het den algemeenen reiziger het uitzigt van dit bekoorlyk gewest onder alle omstandigheden een uitgezocht vermaak opleveren. Een temperatuur, welks hoogste graad, die van den vroegen zomer in een gematigde luchtstreek niet overtreft, noch derzelver laagste dien den vroegen herfst, eene verscheidenheid van groene landschappen, die hier tot de verhevenheid des tops van eenen berg opreizen, daar zich in den afgrond van het diepste dal verliezen, hier zich uitstrekt in eene bebouw-

de vallei of daar zich verheft tot den niet minder vruchtbaren berg, allen bestrooid en gestuit door beschuden en door beeken die dan eens van de steile nedervallende, daar zich in eene effene stroom uitstrekken, en in het midden ligt eene uitgestrekte stad, uitstekend door derzelver witte torentjes en roode pannen daken, dit alles vormt eene innemende en schoone groote verzameling.

Indien de vooruitzichten der vrienden van de onafhaukelykheid verwezentlyk worden en dat het karakter van dit opvolk opklimt tot de hoogte waartoe het vatbaar is, dan zullen er weinige volkeren bestaan die met hen zullen kunnen wedyveren in kracht, rykdom en welvaart; en die zoo vele voordeelen in hunne magt hebben als dit volk.

Curaç. den 28sten February 1822.

We are happy in having to state, that His Majesty's brig Mercury, Captain De Quartel, after having undergone a thorough repair, the consequence of the disaster which lately befel her, is again in active service, and sailed on Thursday morning for the Main.

In our last we mentioned that there was a probability of our being able to lay before our Readers, in the present Number, some accounts of the posture of affairs in Venezuela; but notwithstanding the arrival last evening, from La Guayra, of the schooners Eliza, of this port, and Josaphine of St. Thomas, we have not been able to glean any particular intelligence from that quarter. We understand, however, that the country was in a pretty tranquil state, and commerce, though not brisk, continued steady. We received no letters or papers by these arrivals.

We learn from Puerto Cabello, that the appointment of General La Torre to the captain generalship of Porto Rico, and that of general Morales to succeed him in the chief military command in Venezuela, as mentioned in our last, has been officially confirmed by an arrival at Puerto Cabello from Spain.

An arrival yesterday from the coast, brings accounts of general Morales having proceeded from Chichiribichi to Tucuyo, and from thence to Coro, where he arrived on Tuesday last. It is added, that the general had collected a considerable force at the latter place, report says 3000 men, and was meditating a descent upon Maracaybo. Remarks would be thrown away upon this. It requires confirmation.

We have been favored, by a respectable mercantile house here, with the following Farewell Addresses, presented by the principal Merchants, Planters and Inhabitants of St. Eustatia, the Brethren of the Lodge, and the Free People of Colour in that Colony, to His Excellency Major General De Veer, on his appointment to the Government of Surinam:—

To His Excellency Major-General A. De Veer, Knight of the Belgic Lion, Governor General of St. Eustatia St. Martin and Saba, &c. &c. &c.

Impressed with the liveliest feelings of sensibility, we, the undersigned Merchants, Planters and Inhabitants, beg leave at this time to address your Excellency. Proffering our sincere congratulations at the distinguished appointment you have lately received from our Gracious Sovereign, at the same time mingled with emotions of the deepest regret at the occasion which is to deprive us of a character, not only entitled to our greatest respect and veneration as a chief magistrate, whose administration has been marked with mildness, and an undeviating eye to the public good, but as one endeared to us by the strongest attachment for his urbanity and civility of manners, philanthropic mind, and for virtues rarely to be found concentrated in the same breast. We should do violence to our feelings were we not to acknowledge, with unforgotten gratitude, the obligations we are under to your Excellency, for the repeated manifestations you have given us of having our welfare and happiness deeply at heart, affording at all times, as you have done, every facility towards the advancement of trade and the increase of commerce; and having ever evinced, the deepest concern for the prosperity of the Planter, the community in general, *sensibly alive to the interests of all.*

In this colony, under your happy administration, we have not only enjoyed uninterrupted tranquillity, but all the social comforts, proceeding from your hospitable attentions; and we have to pray, that in your successor, the same judicious and good policy may insure a continuance of these blessings.

When we bid you farewell with the most heartfelt sorrow, we shall still have the consolatory reflection, that the exchange of your government will be attended with considerable benefit to yourself and the members of your worthy family:

That your new administration may greatly contribute to the promotion of the best interests and welfare of the community over whom you are to preside:

That you, and each of your family may enjoy, through life, all the happiness of which human nature is susceptible.

That the evening of your days may be unclouded serene, and peaceful, and at the close of this transitory scene, may you receive the favour and fructification of Him, who will never fail to reward the good, is the sincere and most fervent prayer of your Excellency's devoted and respectful servants.

Signed by 103 of the principal Merchants, Planters and Inhabitants of St. Eustatia.

St. Eustatia, January 25, 1822.

To The Right Worshipful Abm. de Veer.

Brother,—When merit is recompensed and a long train of faithful services rewarded here on earth, as Masons, we are led, to admire that Providence, which in its just dispensations, sooner or later amply proves to us that the promise of the Grand Architect has not been forgotten, for "unto the good will I do so good."

This has been fully verified in your Excellency's recent appointment to the government of the colony of Surinam, and we are called upon for motives of love and veneration to your person and your family, to congratulate you on an event which, though it cannot add to your dignity, yet with in point of pecuniary means, enable you more fully to dispense those blessings (which were not before allowed you) to your less fortunate Brethren.

Yet while our feelings are alive with joy at the flattering prospects you have before you, they are on the other hand not to be compared with those of deep regret which we entertain, when we reflect that your appointment to another government is the signal of your removal from us, words cannot be found adequate to the expression of them, and we are left in silence to deplore the heavy loss we shall sustain in your departure.

Before that period allow us, in bidding you farewell, to offer you the tribute of our hearts; and while we pour forth our acknowledgments for the many instances of kindness and brotherly love we have experienced at your hands, let us not be unmindful that though we shall sensibly regret your departure, we ought to divest ourselves of all selfish feelings, and be contented with our lot.

To you our Lodge owes its revival. To your mild directions of it while you presided over us as Master, are we indebted for the harmony which exists among us; from the example of temperance and forbearance which you have set us, we have hitherto been enabled to carry on our work in unity and concord.

In the situation you are about to enter you will find thousands of objects worthy your attention and regard, various employments and duties will occupy your mind. To you every blooming prospect opens in full view. You have deserved them. It is our prayer that you may enjoy them; and, that while the happiness you possess is diffused into the hearts of your family and friends, you may, with each succeeding day, be blessed with health and prosperity. Think of us, for we never shall cease to remember you as our best friend and brother.

(Signed by the officers and Members.)

St. Eustatia, 29th January, 1822.

To His Excellency Sir Abr. De Veer, Knight of the Belgic Order, Major General in service of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Governor General of the Islands St. Eustatia, St. Martin and Saba, appointed Governor of the Colony Surinam.

We, the free coloured inhabitants of the Island of St. Eustatia, as dutiful and loyal subjects of his Majesty, beg leave to approach your Excellency most respectfully on the present occasion.

We have learned with unfeigned sorrow your Excellency's intended departure from this Island, and would be wanting in duty were we not to join in the general voice of a grateful and affectionate community, to testify the lively sense of regret, we particularly feel at the approaching painful event, and to convey to your Excellency our gratitude for the protection, care, and justice we have, during your excellency's meritorious administration, received at your hands.

The more exalted situation which awaits your Excellency alleviate in some measure our distress, and it is with heartfelt satisfaction we pray your Excellency to accept our congratulations on the distinguished mark of royal favor, whilst we will never cease to offer to the Almighty our fervent wishes for the preservation of your Excellency's valuable life, and those dear to you, attended with health and crowned with happiness and prosperity. We confidently hope that your Excellency will graciously condescend to accept this our feeble tribute, as the emanation of a class of the community in whose hearts your Excellency's patronising kindness and many virtues shall remain engraven during their existence.

(Signed by 15 of the most respectable Free People of Colour.)

St. Eustatia, February 5, 1822.

* * * Number 2. "From the Common Place-Book of a Traveller" has been received, but is too late an hour to appear to day. It will be given in our next.

COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JAMAICA.

Kingston, Dec. 29, 1821.—The following is the address of the Hon. House of Assembly to his most gracious majesty, which passed the house on the 12th inst. and which has been forwarded by the Commissioners of Correspondence to the island Agent by the Princess Elizabeth packet:

JAMAICA, 55.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
The humble Petition of the Assembly of Jamaica.

We, your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Assembly of Jamaica, humbly present to your majesty's consideration a statement of the distresses which afflict this colony, and which, we cannot but apprehend, will increase to its destruction, unless, through your majesty's paternal interference, a timely remedy is applied: We lament the necessity of detailing grievances so lately complained of; but the pressure of unmitigated and unredressed suffering compels us to implore the royal attention to interests, which, though remote, materially concern the national welfare: The principal staple commodity of the West-Indies, sugar, is now reduced to a price so low as to be, in most instances, inadequate to pay the duties to your majesty's revenue, the charges incurred in Great-Britain, and the expenses of cultivation: The planter is debarred from the hope of profit, sees his industry requited by accumulating debt, and the prospect of utter ruin to himself and his creditors: The present state of the British market will give the price of 57*l.* for one ton of sugar, of moderate quality: Of this sum 27*l.* are paid for customs, 15*l.* are deducted to defray the freight and other British charges, and the small proportion of 15*l.* (not amounting to three-elevenths of the gross produce) remains to the Colonist, as the share to which he is considered entitled, to reward his labour and risks, pay the annual expenses of his establishments, and the profit upon the large fixed capital he necessarily employs: No assistance is now offered by the manufacture of rum to defray the yearly contingencies of a sugar estate, the market price of that article being unequal to pay the cost of manufacture and other expenses: An oversupplied market is, we fear, not a temporary, but an advancing evil: The importation of sugar from the East-Indies for home consumption has, for the last seven years, been increasing, and still continues to increase: The additional duty imposed upon sugar imported from the east has been proved by experience to have been estimated upon fallacious grounds, and not to have attained the object of full protection to the produce of the West-Indian colonies:—The inhabitants of this island humbly press upon your majesty's attention the injustice towards the old colonies of any invasion of their right to an exclusive trade to the mother country in the productions of their soil: By the colonial system, established by England for her own aggrandizement, British shipping and British seamen are exclusively employed in our commerce; no article of European growth or manufacture can be purchased, unless imported from the mother country; which obtains the benefit of the carrying trade for our supply, and double freights, the colonies being burdened with the increase of charge: The whole of our produce is, by the same system, sent in British shipping to the markets of the mother-country, and a net revenue of three millions and a half of duties on sugar alone is paid to support the government. The value of this intercourse is felt not only in what is received from the colony, but in what the colony makes the parent state produce, in the encouragement of her manufactures, the increase of her population, and the employment of her seamen! Are we not entitled to an advantage in return for this code of prohibition, restraint, and taxation? The privilege of exclusively supplying the mother-country with our staple commodities is the equivalent, which has had the sanction of long time and mutual recognition, and a ratification which has been designated as more solemn than any which an act of parliament could confer: We see with dread the infringement of this compact: The introduction of sugar from the east is an innovation of comparative small advantage, much less is it indispensable, to that part of the empire; but it will ensure the destruction of this.

The British colonies feel the injury of the foreign-slave-trade being still pursued with unabated ardour: The markets of the continent are nearly engrossed by the produce of foreign colonies, cultivated by labourers cheaply procured from Africa: And, at the same time, the continuance of the war duties, and the insufficient drawback allowed upon the exportation from Great Britain of sugar of the British West Indies, have the effect of a bounty upon the cultivation of foreign settlements, and a check upon those of England.

Our supplies from the United States of America of lumber and provisions, which are essentially serviceable to aid the natural defects or the failures of our climate and soil, are straitened by the total interruption of that trade: The regulated and limited commerce, which the laws of trade and navigation permitted in British ships, is denied to us by the retaliatory system of the United States: Provisions, the growth of the United States, travel to us, when introduced, by a double voyage, and at an expense unnecessarily enhanced: By this policy the subjects of your majesty are stinted in their supplies, and are taxed, while the benefit is con-

ferred on the ships of Spain and America, and on Spanish ports: A new system of intercourse, upon the basis of mutual benefit, permitting the importation in American bottoms of the products of the United States, and the export of our staple commodities in return, would afford an important relief to the distresses of your majesty's colonies, and have the advantage of opening to British ships a trade, from which they are now excluded; and it may not be irrelevant here to observe that the Americans have a free trade for sugar to the East Indies, while they are precluded taking any from us.

The discouragement of our industry, our crippled resources, the difficulty of raising the means, in addition to our large contribution to the revenue of the empire, for supporting the troops sent for our defence, and for defraying the other expenses of our insular establishment, are grievances which threaten our entire ruin: We approach your majesty's throne, with a confidence that relief will be found, and that your majesty's ministers will receive your royal command to propose to the consideration of parliament such measures as may restore your loyal subjects to prosperity.

St. Jago de la Vega, Dec. 1.—We forbore to notice, at the time it happened, a most melancholy occurrence which took place at Lucca on the 6th November, in the execution of a negro who had returned from transportation, without trial, because we knew the matter was under investigation by high authorities, and we thought it better to await the result of their deliberations. The negro had been transported by sentence of a Slave Court, and, being a most notorious and dangerous offender, the sentence extended to death as the consequence of return: He found means to get back, and, being apprehended in this island, he was brought before four of the magistrates of Hanover, who, conceiving any further trial unnecessary, ordered the execution, which took place as mentioned. The consequences of this very deplorable ignorance of the necessary forms of law have been, that his honour the lieutenant governor, with the advice of the privy council, has dismissed these magistrates, and the clerk of the peace, who was present, from every office of public honour or trust, and warrants have been issued against them, that they may be brought to public trial for one of the greatest of crimes. We believe nothing of the kind ever before occurred in this island, and the House of Assembly, with early and anxious attention to prevent the recurrence of such a case, have this week passed a bill, which will no doubt readily receive the assent of the other branches of the legislature, to prevent the execution of slaves in future, except in cases of rebellious conspiracy, with out a warrant from the governor for the time being, who must be furnished with a copy of the proceedings at the trial.

Jan. 19.—The following is an extract from the letter of our agent, received by the packet:—

"We learn from authority, that communications betwixt lord Bathurst and the Board of Trade have taken place, and they are anxious to frame, for the early consideration of Parliament, a proposal for reopening the intercourse between the West India colonies and the United States of America. Upon the principles which such measure might acknowledge and sanction, and upon the particular provisions it might contain mainly must depend its degree of importance, and its eventual advantages to the colonial interests, and it will therefore be the earnest endeavour of those among us, whom his majesty's minister may please to consult upon the subject, to urge that the whole be conducted with the most liberal spirit, and calculated to restore, if possible, to the colonies all those advantage which they enjoyed from the American intercourse before it was interrupted."

GENERAL MACGREGOR.

The following letter from this celebrated officer is in self-vindication; we therefore make no apology to our readers for inserting it:—

"SIR,—The failure of the expeditions against Porto Bello and Rio de la Hache was announced many months ago in all the Journals of the Old and New World; nor should I have now troubled you on the subject, had the accounts then given been any thing more than mere fabrications.

"The events, however, connected with the equally extensive and important revolution in South America, and the motives and conduct of those who have been conspicuously concerned in it, are matter of history; and, were I less interested than I am, I should deem it incumbent on me to correct, when in my power, any statements inconsistent with truth, which involved the reputation of any of those who co-operated in that grand struggle for the emancipation of the finest portion of the habitable globe.

"But the enterprises above mentioned were under my command, and I have been denounced as the sole cause of their disastrous termination; I am therefore bound by every tie to give the real exposition of these transactions.

"Let me notice, that as soon as I could I transmitted the details to Europe; but the same influence, which turned our success into defeat, prevented their publication; and the unfavourable impression so artfully made, and so industriously kept up, acquired strength, by assertions of great authority in Britain and in North America, that I acted without sanction—in short, that I had no commission; while it is well known—indeed it scarcely requires to be

stated, that I am by my commission, dated 16th May, 1812, the oldest general of the revolution, and that no one adhered more strictly to instructions, or exerted himself more ardently to fulfil the designs of those who gave them. The very expeditions to Porto-Bello and Rio de la Hache were under the orders of the government of New Granada, of which state I have been a general officer ever since the year 1818.

"With these preliminary remarks, I proceed first to the particulars of our expulsion from Porto Bello, which happened on the 30th April, 1819.

"Being well informed with respect to the force and position of the Spanish army. I had stationed strong guards on all the roads by which they could approach, and had taken all the precautions necessary for the security of the town. What then was my surprise about ten minutes before day light in the morning, when part of the regiment of Catalonia entered, and the rest surrounded the government-house in which I was! Treachery was apparent, though I knew not the traitors.

"The house had a balcony about twenty feet high; beneath it a party of Spaniards were placed, and were firing at one of the forts, which occupied their attention, and having no alternative, I leaped from the balcony clear of them—fell, but recovered myself in an instant, and made for the mole, when I plunged into the sea, pursued and fired upon by the enemy. In the water, I stripped, and tied up my clothes and cap, and sent the bundle away from me to deceive the enemy, and attract his fire. I was a full hour in this predicament, when a boat picked me up, through the sides of which three shots passed before I reached the brig of war *El Macgregor*, at anchor in the outer part of the harbour. The moment I got on board, my flag announced my safety, and I began to think of the means of regaining what we had lost; with the view, therefore, of convincing my troops that I did not give up the contest as hopeless, I ordered the brig to be warped in, in order to bring her broadside to bear upon the town.

"All this time I was nearly naked, and suffered severely from a pain in my side, occasioned by my fall. I went below to get my body bandaged, the surgeon at the same time requiring that I should be instantly bled. I was but a few minutes in the cabin when the firing on shore ceased, and a boat came alongside, with a Spanish officer and one of my aides-de-camp, *Cornet Sempill*, just made prisoner. This officer was dispatched by the Spanish general, with consent of colonel Rafter, who commanded in fort San Geronimo, for the purpose of proposing to me a capitulation, and to sanction a suspension of arms, to which both parties on shore had already agreed. In order to gain time, I told the Spanish officer that he must return and treat with colonel Rafter, declaring, however, that with respect to the surrender of the squadron, it was ridiculous and absurd to propose it. I also sent two officers to colonel Rafter, one of them a surgeon, to explain my situation. These gentlemen had written and verbal instructions, authorizing him to act as he thought for the best, but warning him that no faith could be put in the promises of the enemy. I exhorted him earnestly to defend the forts, and endeavour, with the assistance of the squadron, to drive out the enemy; for, even if our efforts should fail, there was no necessity for capitulating, as we could still evacuate the forts and bring the troops in the boats of the different vessels on board the squadron. Lastly, I assured him, if he would recommence hostilities, I should cause myself, enfeebled as I was, to be carried ashore. In about a quarter of an hour, to our astonishment, the independent colours were hauled down, the Spanish hoisted, and a heavy fire commenced from the batteries upon the squadron. While this was passing, we were warping the brig close in shore, and I had already sent two boats, loaded with dressed provisions, to each of the forts. These boats escaped back to the brig, and brought the report, that part of the troops had refused to fight any longer, and that, in consequence, colonel Rafter had been obliged to capitulate. The only thing that could now be done was done; I brought away the garrison and ammunition of one of the forts, that was situate on the opposite side of the harbour, and saved the squadron.

"This occurrence was to me altogether mysterious; no noise, no alarm, and the house in which I was entered and environed by the enemy. Soon afterwards, however, I obtained the most satisfactory explanation. An officer, under my command, had engaged to the duke of San Carlos, in London, to seize the earliest opportunity of delivering me into the hands of the Spaniards. He had obtained my confidence and was advanced. This person had the command of all the advanced posts in the morning of the assault. He ordered them to retire; and, according to a preconcerted plan, two divisions of the enemy, of six hundred men each, were conducted into the town just as the day began to dawn. This very man entered Fort Gloria arm in arm with a Spanish officer, and assisted in hauling down the Patriot standard.

"The account of the affair of Rio de la Hache I shall endeavour to send you in time for insertion in the next number of your paper. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

"GREGOR MACGREGOR.
"Edinburgh, Sept. 25"

Te Koop op het Drukkerij Kantoor,
HET REGLEMENT
VOOR DE
SCHUTTERIJ.